

Detectives Trap Two Men; Seize \$29,000 in Bonds

One Suspect, Trying to Sell Securities, Flees Room and Is Captured After Chase Through Streets

Following a chase in Amsterdam Avenue near Ninety-seventh Street yesterday afternoon two men who gave their names as Louis Harris, forty-six years old, 14 Sixth Avenue, and Robert Duval, thirty years old, who says he is a salesman from St. Louis, were arrested.

The arrest was the result of an investigation begun some time ago by Detective Sergeant Charles Rosenberg, attached to Inspector Coughlin's staff, into the operation here of agents for Western crackmen.

Rosenberg said that he heard the two men discussing the question of disposing of Liberty bonds in an uptown hotel several days ago. He got into conversation with them, he said, introducing himself as a man who had made considerable money in bondlegging.

Rosenberg said he told the two men that he had a friend in the banking business, who would be glad to buy any Liberty bonds that they might wish to dispose of, and introduced the pair to Detective Sergeant Isaac Meinhelm, also of Inspector Coughlin's staff. There was a brief discussion about the amount and value of the bonds, and it is charged, and the two detectives made an appointment to meet Harris and Duval in the Pennsylvania Station yesterday.

Following the meeting, according to the police report, Harris and Duval and the two detectives followed a Detective Sergeant George G. Hart, went to a rooming house in West Ninety-seventh Street. G. Hart remained outside, while Rosenberg and Meinhelm went up to a furnished room occupied by Harris and Duval.

There, the police say, Harris and Duval produced \$29,000 worth of Liberty bonds, which are believed to have been stolen from the Farmers' National Bank in Chicago in September, 1919. The bonds were handed over to a man who was acting as a banker, according to the detectives.

As this transaction was taking place, it is said, Harris suddenly turned and ran from the room, pursued by Rosenberg, who fired two shots after him. Rosenberg was joined on the street by G. Hart, who chased Harris to Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street where he was captured. They brought him back to the room where Meinhelm was holding Duval prisoner at the point of a pistol.

The Chicago authorities were notified of the seizure of the bonds and the pair will be held until the Chicago police have had an opportunity to investigate the matter.

Girl Killed, Boy Injured By King Albert's Auto

Monarch Bears Part of Victim to Parents and Doctors for Child

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20.—The automobile of King Albert, while returning to Brussels today from Louvain, knocked down two children in the village of Kesselro. A girl, five years old, was killed outright, and a boy of eight was seriously hurt.

King Albert, who was in the machine, was greatly perturbed by the event and personally carried the body of the little girl to the cottage of her parents and sought to console them in their loss. The King then fetched two doctors to attend the injured boy.

It is said that the car dashed out into the road from behind a truck which masked the oncoming machine, and that they were under the wheel of the royal auto before its driver saw them.

Paymaster Shot by Bandits Dies of Wounds in Bellevue

Carlos Gunther, forty years old, of 32 Van Cortland Avenue, Yonkers, who was shot by bandits last Saturday morning when he refused to surrender a satchel containing \$5,000, died last night at Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Gunther was paymaster for the Manhattan Brass Company, at 230 East Twenty-eighth Street. While walking in East Twenty-ninth Street, in a bank where he had drawn the money for the company payroll, two bandits attacked the paymaster and his bodyguard, Richard Schinke. The bandits, after fatally shooting Mr. Gunther and beating his guard insensate, seized the bag containing the money and escaped. They have not yet been arrested.

15 P. C. Wage Cut Announced

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Manager John R. Maguire of the American Locomotive Company, which has its headquarters in this city, announced today that a wage reduction of 15 per cent for all piece and day work would become effective March 1. The matter already had been discussed with heads of departments.

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Wife Says She'll Win Man Back From Woman Who Shot Himself

Mrs. Robert Nachman, of 1681 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, sat in Gates Avenue court yesterday when her husband was arraigned for having in his possession the revolver with which Mrs. Katherine Maloney Nortman is said to have shot herself because Nachman was about to leave her and go back to his wife and family.

Magistrate Brown did not know Mrs. Nachman was in the court room while the prisoner was being held in \$1,000 bail for alleged violation of the Sullivan law. She sat in a back row and kept quietly. She is motherly looking and a brunette. Mrs. Nortman, who is in a critical condition at Baskwick hospital, according to the hospital attendants, keeps calling for "Robert."

Mrs. Nachman told reporters yesterday that she knew of her husband's regard for Mrs. Nortman. She said she kept quiet because of her desire to shield her children from disgrace. She also said she was a friend of winning her husband away from Mrs. Nortman.

"I know my husband made every effort to shake her off," said Mrs. Nachman, "but she followed him, and even went so far as to threaten him. He left me for a while, and then returned."

Ford and Enright In Chorus Chant Sins of the Press

Judge Also Nails That Crime Wave Just as He Would Nail Every Single "Trafficker of Our City"

Police Commissioner Enright reiterated last night at the dinner of the Hotel Men's Association of New York City at the Hotel Biltmore his assertion that New York had no crime wave and never did have one, unless it was manufactured by "the interests" to serve their purposes. His remarks were followed by Supreme Court Justice John Ford, who urged a boycott against every trafficker of our city.

The Commissioner told of the difficulties his department was under because of conditions resulting from the war, an inadequate force and the constant pressure of the office of the Police Commissioner.

If he had the opportunity of filling vacant positions in the Police Department, he said, he would name persons who knew how to run that department how to correct the peace treaty and how to run the government. He said, he said, would be Police Commissioner, editor of The Tribune; First Deputy, editor of The World; Second Deputy, editor of The Globe; Third Deputy, editor of The Evening Mail; Fourth Deputy, editor of The New York Evening Post, and for "general knock-

Political Row To Be Ignored By Whitman

(Continued from first page)

man who wrote the editorial or editorials, and I don't know the man who gave him his instructions. Gentlemen, I really don't know."

"Why did you pick Mr. Whitman for this particular work?" was the next question.

"Does any one have to be told about Whitman? Is it necessary to issue a certificate indicating Mr. Whitman's ability?" he replied, with more heat than he had previously exhibited during the interview.

Mr. Swann said that, so far as he was concerned, there was no bad feeling between ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith and himself, and that at no time had Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, or any of his assistants attempted to bring any influence to bear on him in either the disposal of patronage or the handling of cases.

"I know personally that Tammany Hall is not interested in the Police Department," he added. "I know that Tammany Hall has kept its hands off the department and has not in any way made recommendations for special jobs for any policeman or any civilian."

Mr. Swann added that the Whitman investigation, having indicted two police captains for illegally accepting gratuities, had caused policemen who had legitimately accepted gifts from citizens to feel they were subject to prosecution. Mr. Swann said that Mr. Whitman and the grand jury had no such object in mind.

Nine Votes for Appropriation
At today's meeting of the Board of Estimate Mr. Swann's request for a \$20,000 appropriation to carry on the Whitman investigation will come up for action. It will then be referred to the Board of Aldermen.

It is believed that the appropriation will be approved by the Board of Estimate. A survey of the votes in the board show nine of the sixteen for the proposition. The nine comprise Comptroller Craig, three votes; Borough President Van Name of Richmond, one; President La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen, three, and Borough President Curran of Manhattan, two.

Mayor Hylan, who holds three votes, when subpoenaed before the grand jury, assured Mr. Whitney that he would do everything in his power to assist the investigation. He may vote for the proposition. The attitude of the Borough Presidents of Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx is not known.

The action to-morrow, however, is only the first step in the move to get the money necessary to a successful investigation. If the appropriation is approved by the Board of Estimate it must then be referred to the Board of Aldermen for approval.

The Aldermen do not meet until next Tuesday. Under the rules of that body the resolution will be referred to

the Finance Committee and will not be reported out until the following meeting, which will be one week from next Tuesday.

Then it will be necessary to get a three-quarter vote before the board adopts it. The Board of Aldermen is overwhelmingly Tammany, and if it is true that the Fourteenth Street leaders resent the appointment of Whitman by Swann it is safe to predict that the appropriation will be killed. That, at least, is the attitude of one of the assistants to Mr. Whitman, who is recognized as being closest to the ex-Governor.

Husband No. 2 Sued as Wrecker of No. 1's Home

Dr. Miller, in Alienation Case, Declares Nevada Divorce Is Illegal

Dr. John Miller, of 160 East Thirty-eighth Street, began a \$250,000 alienation suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against William J. Ehrlich, a broker at 67 Exchange Place. The former wife of Dr. Miller now is Mrs. Katherine Degnan Ehrlich, wife of the defendant.

Mrs. Ehrlich obtained a divorce from Dr. Miller last September in Ely, Nev., and in December married Mr. Ehrlich. Dr. Miller, refusing to recognize the validity of the Nevada decree, also filed a suit yesterday against the new Mrs. Ehrlich for divorce. Mrs. Ehrlich's reply to this action is that Dr. Miller was served in Ely in her divorce suit and that she no longer is Mrs. Miller.

Dr. Miller complains that Ehrlich, by promises and gifts, succeeded in winning from him the affections of his wife and inducing her to go to Nevada, where a divorce was obtained.

Mr. Ehrlich denies all the allegations of Dr. Miller.

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THE NATIONAL THRIFT MOVEMENT

THIS IS THE FIRST WEEK OF A 52 WEEK CAMPAIGN

This letter is meant for everybody, but especially for the employer.

I am trying to get you to join in the National Thrift Movement if for no other reason than to bring a period of prosperity and peace to industry. There is also a moral and humane side to it, which I will not touch upon now.

I hope some of the many people who have spent their lives in charitable and philanthropic work will come forward and show how, if we had campaigned hard enough for Thrift a generation ago, most of our charitable and philanthropic work would not have been needed in this generation, and how, if we will do so now, many of our otherwise future objects of charity will become thrifty and useful citizens. I also hope some one will come forward and tell in a convincing way how much pleasanter and easier it would be to campaign now to put money in men's pockets, money in their bank account and securities in their strong boxes rather than go out on many campaigns in the future and beg some thrifty citizen to take money out of his pocket or his bank account to provide for those who have become charity objects through lack of thrift.

In this letter I will stick strictly to the selfish reasons why the Thrift and Investment Movement should have your support. We all want better business conditions. In fact, we must have better business conditions. As a pure matter of selfishness entirely aside from the cruelty of it, we can't allow hundreds of thousands of men to remain out of employment.

In a long business career, in the latter period of which and for more than a quarter of a century last past, I have had to take all or a greater part of the responsibility of the enterprises I have led my associates into, I have never told them just the rosy side, but have made them recognize first the difficulties which had to be overcome. I have learned not to take aboard faint-hearted partners.

Now, don't let us fool ourselves as to what the present situation is which confronts this country.

Hundreds of thousands of men are out of employment, and the number is still growing.

Import and export business is almost at a standstill.

There was never such need for vast financing and never such seeming handicaps to its accomplishment.

We are still in the period of readjustment, and the cost of many things must be brought down before industry can fully resume on a normal basis.

Many merchants, jobbers and manufacturers are over-stocked.

We are working under a Federal Revenue Law which is an effective barrier to many special building and business activities that might be undertaken and which law offers serious obstacles to most of the everyday fundamental needs of business.

And last, but not least, many of our aggressive business men have been crimped by losses of capital and their vitality and determination sapped by worry.

The other side of the picture is this:

First of all, we are sobered and are dead in earnest.

Our financial system and our financial institutions have proved themselves able to cope with a situation so severe that it is unlikely it will ever occur again—and this in spite of the fact that they have labored under the greatest handi-

caps, the worst perhaps being that a large portion of our mobilized bank capital had been practically commandeered to carry the government's floating indebtedness. In addition to this, most of our banks behaved heroically. Time and time again they advanced money on what they knew might prove to be loans frozen in character for months and possibly years. In spite of all this we have had an improvement in our banking situation over a period of a few weeks which could not have been positively predicted for an equal number of months.

Our stock and bond markets have gone through what was a real panic, but one which not only did not end in collapse but one which has developed a strength which cannot now be broken.

Every previous business depression has been marked by a vast over-production. If over-production exists at all it is the exception, not the rule. What is pointed to as over-production is really over-concentration. Because one business concern is over-stocked, that does not prove that the nation is over-stocked. Most factories, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers are either already carrying less than normal stocks or are rapidly getting themselves in that position, just as might be expected in an anticipation of further recession of prices.

Some commodities, like crude rubber, are below their cost of production, and except for temporary price movements there is now no way for them to move but up—and here the experience of the stock market will be repeated in that plenty of buyers will be found at higher prices as soon as it is known that bottom has been touched.

In spite of the fact that wages are high and production cost of labor still higher, there is an army of men with plans all made and an abundance of capital ready to start all sorts of building and business enterprises, awaiting only the time when they can obtain cash for their operations by the pledge of capital.

There are many enterprises which can go forward whenever they can be financed where the increased cost of building now can be covered by contracts and amortized over a period of years, or where present increased costs can be wiped out against earlier operations. I refer, for example, to the fact that many buildings can be erected in lower New York and long time leases made at prices which will not only pay a handsome income on the cost of building now, but will amortize excess cost down to pre-war costs.

Railroad rates are on a permanently higher basis, requiring more centers of production to offset increased freight rates. Oil now carried by railroads can support a pipe line even at present costs for construction.

The price of coal at the mines will permanently be higher than in the past in spite of any reduction in the wages paid to mine workers, and this makes profitable the enlargement of existing hydro-electric plants and the building of new ones.

The very increase in the production cost of labor opens up great fields for the installation of labor saving machinery wherein the saving will be more by building now and securing the benefit of earlier operation than by waiting for lower costs.

Here and there factories are starting up which were shut down more from temporary financial stress, or else through fear, rather than by necessity—and the same things shut down many factories which have not resumed.

But all of this recovery depends upon our ability to do the vast amount of financing I have spoken about above. There are reasons why those who have heretofore furnished the funds for our expansion of business can do so no longer. We must develop a new class of investors.

That the wage-earners can save and invest large sums of money in the aggregate is no longer a question, but is a proven fact, but it requires the co-operation of their employer.

There is no waste so extravagant as the waste due to unemployment.

If you want to know why we must depend upon creating a new class of investors, and if you want to help in creating better business conditions, you can read a letter that I will publish in the papers on Monday.

Yours cordially,

HENRY L. DOHERTY,
60 Wall Street,
New York



"THEM'S MY SENTIMENTS!"